

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Feb. 18, 1875

MR. LYON:—Dear Sir, the enclosed was published eight or nine years ago, in the Boston Herald. It was a satire on the "Gazette" and its editor, and it is now published in the "Gazette" to show how much it has improved.

VERY RESPECTFULLY, C. A. D.

OUR CHRISTMAS WREATH

Only a year ago, May, we twined our Christmas wreath. Our hearts breathed joy and hope, May, with out one shade of grief. You promised to be mine, love, and my heart was bright and gay. As you nestled by my side, love, and named "our Christmas day."

We climbed the scraggy rocks, May, in search of evergreen. Your hand was tied beneath your chin—the prettiest ever seen. I plucked the holly berries, love, so far above your reach. But their crimson faded, when laid beside your ever-blooming cheek.

We sought the trailing vine love to twine our wreath among. And your young heart in its happiness, breathed forth a song of joy. Ah! I thought your lips the sweetest I ever yet had seen. As I gathered all their honey-dew, while gazing evergreen.

We dreamed no more of care, love, nor traced a shade of grief. Among the gleaming evergreen that made our Christmas wreath. How the young face faded as then, love, and gazed our secret, seen. They said while gazing evergreen, I'd been making love to you.

But they knew not we had promised, love, when Christmas came again. To stand within the cottage church, and hymn the golden chain. Should bind our lives together, love, and as my honey with. We'd gather all their honey-dew, while gazing evergreen to make our wreath through life.

I've wandered o'er the hills to-day—I paused within the glen. The holly berries crooned as red—as crimson red as then. The trailing vine in glittering green, as in the olden time. (Ah! sorrow's wreath has darkly trailed across this heart of mine.)

But I gather neither, now, love, my heart is sad with grief. And on the little grave beyond, I've laid a Christmas wreath. The village church was opened wide—our friends were gathered there. Your robes were pure white, love, and flowers were in your hair—

The person of the altar stood (this was our death day). And when you spoke, instead of words to make my heart a wife. He said in accents low and sad—"How frail a thing is life!"

Ah! death had been before, love, and I loved the golden chain. The Christmas day we longed to greet, have come to us again. You cannot have the Christmas pale—they all my heart with grief.

For on your little grave to-day, I've placed our Christmas wreath. MARY LOUISA MATTHEW.

Our Carcanet

My fairest child, I have no song to give you. No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray. Yet ere we part, one lesson I can leave you. For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever. Do noble things, not dream them all day long. And so make life, death, and that vast forever.

One grand, sweet song.

The path of a good woman is strewn with flowers, but they rise behind her steps not before them.

There is hardly a little roadside pond of pool, which has not as much of landscape as it is above it. Looking deep enough, we see the serious blue of the far off sky and the passing of pure clouds; and so it is at our own will whether we see in the despondent stream the refuse of the street or image of the sky. So it is with almost all other things.

After Dinner.

"Let me collect myself," as the man said when he was blown up by a powder mill. When is a sane very unlike an action at law? When you see the end from the beginning.

"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." "Bepatient, madam," he replied, "you would probably suffer a great deal more without them."

What are the most unusual things in the world? Milestones—you never see two of them together.

Why is a thriving tradesman like a lump of ice? Because he is solvent.

Their debate strange questions down East. The last was: "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be: "The difference between a face simile and a side family."

Almost every young lady is spirit spirited enough to be willing to have her father's house used as a court house.

"Well, Jeanie," said Zeb, "I kissed John for the first time last night, and I declare it electrified me." "No wonder," said Jeanie, "it was a gal-vanic battery."

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life. The best philosophy—a contented mind. The best law—the golden rule. The best education—self-knowledge. The best statesmanship—self-government.

The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance. The best art—painting a smile upon the brow of childhood. The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.

The best war—like war against one's weakness. The best music—the laughter of an innocent child. The best journalism—printing the true and the beautiful only, on memory's tablet.

The best telegraphing—fastening a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart. The best biography—the life which reveals the greatest virtues. The best mathematics—the study of the most common sense.

The best navigation—steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention. The best diplomacy—effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience. The best engineering—building a bridge of faith over the river of death. From the Annual of Pharmacy and Physiology.

Educational

RELATIONS OF ART TO EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY. Three months ago, in our issue of Nov. 7th, we made up for this column a valuable article on the above subject from the able and interesting circular of information issued by the Department of Education at Washington, over which the Hon.

John Eaton presides as Commissioner. We intended to follow it up with a second article, but varying circumstances and a crowd of other, perhaps equally important matters, have occupied our attention and filled this column from week to week. We now recur to it again.

A second examination of the "Circular of Information of the Bureau of Education No. 2 for 1874," enables us to supplement our former article with some important statements and suggestions in which we hope our public school teachers and all citizens interested in the public schools of the State will be interested.

A BEGINNING ALREADY MADE TOWARDS GENERAL ART-TRAINING. Already many cities and towns have awakened to the necessity of some art training, and the teaching of drawing has been attempted in the public schools.

MASSACHUSETTS THE FIRST STATE TO ACT. The legislature of Massachusetts, moved thereto by the persistent efforts of a few cultured and public-spirited citizens who realized the imperative need and demand for such training in the public schools, passed an act in 1870, making drawing one of the studies of the public schools and also making the establishment of free drawing-classes for adults obligatory upon all towns and cities containing over ten thousand inhabitants. In pursuance of this law, Mr. Walter Smith, an Art-master, London, was invited to come to England and introduce the new study into the schools of the city and of the Commonwealth. He was appointed State-director of art-education, and general supervisor of art in the Boston schools.

A State Normal Art School was established, the special purpose of which is to train teachers of drawing and the arts of design. This is the first institution of the kind established in this country. The interest felt is shown by the fact that 500 city school teachers attended these drawing classes in Boston in 1873 and 630 in 1873.

"In his 'Second annual report for 1873,' Mr. Smith refers to the difficulty of obtaining trained teachers for the free industrial drawing-classes. He also dwells upon the importance of enforcing the provisions of the law requiring to be taught in all the public schools, and especially in the teaching of drawing in the primary schools."

"The kind of drawing which the State of Massachusetts requires that its citizens shall have an opportunity of studying is called 'industrial drawing,' and wisely so called, in that it lies a justification of its public action in the matter. The manner whereby such a system would be best organized to meet the requirements of all classes of society and keep supply and demand in their true relationship, has been a great problem to the educationists of this locality, as it has been previously to the educationists of the Old World. There are three sections of the public to be educated: children, adult artisans, and the public generally, who come under neither of the first two divisions. How this has been provided for in most of the European states I may here shortly describe. For children, elementary drawing is taught as a part of general education in most of the public schools; for adult artisans, night schools and classes have been established in almost all towns or populous villages; and for the general public, museums, galleries of art, and courses of public lectures on art-subjects are becoming general. Upon the comparative value of these several means there may be and is much difference of opinion, but upon one point there is a general agreement, viz., that to make a national art education possible it must commence with the children in public schools."

"After several unsuccessful experiments, it is the conclusion at which, twenty years ago, the educationists of Great Britain arrived, and the progress which has since been made in art-education, and the consequent improvement of industrial art, is evidence enough that the problem had been solved and that they were on the right track. To establish schools of art and art-galleries before the general public, and to teach them to draw was like opening a university before people knew the alphabet; and to provide both of these agencies in conjunction with or as a continuation of the instruction in drawing in public schools, was like a logical sequence, going in rational order from strength to strength of an unbroken chain, from bud to branch, and from branch to flower, of natural and educational growth."

THE TEACHERS MUST BE TAUGHT BEFORE THE PUPILS CAN BE. It is evident that, if we are to have in this country any general knowledge of drawing and art, especially any of that technical art-training which shall develop the resources of the country by improving its manufactures and raising up skilled workmen to compete with the skilled artisans of Europe, we must begin with the primary schools; and to do this successfully art teachers, who can teach the teachers of the public schools, must be trained; in short, we must apply to this part of our system of public education the same principles and machinery that have already proved so efficient in the general management of our public schools.

Normal schools so-called—that is, training schools for teachers—have become a recognized and essential part of the public school systems of the several States; and to give this principle broader scope and fuller action, educational associations and teachers' institutes are everywhere organized and sustained with the best results. Normal art schools for training art teachers, art classes in the present normal schools, and teachers' classes for instruction of the teachers in drawing by the special art teachers are the means which must be brought into action, if the study of drawing is to be successfully and generally taught in the public schools."

Massachusetts then must be accorded the credit of being the first State to establish art education in connection with the public schools by statute law.

In other States private corporations have, in some of the large cities, established art schools. Which will be the next State to engrave it on the Public School system of the State and require drawing to be taught as an essential elementary branch? We would wish that our own New Jersey may be.

A knowledge of drawing is now admitted to be essential to a mastery of the creative arts and must be deemed of the utmost importance to the full and successful development of all our industries. And the higher, more ennobling and refining inducements of a knowledge of drawing (and of art culture generally) upon the character and habits of a people must not be overlooked.

It would be well if our teachers could be made to feel the importance of this subject and to give it a prominent place in their preparation for the calling of the teacher. It will certainly be made a prerequisite to a certificate of qualification to teach in our public schools.

Montclair.

The Montclair Library.
ON FOLLENTON AVE., near BLOOMFIELD AVE.
IS OPEN DAILY, FROM 3 TO 6 P. M.
Yr. subscription.....\$ 3.00
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Magazines and new books purchased every month.
Residents of Bloomfield and Montclair are cordially invited to visit the rooms, and to become subscribers. Oct. 11-17

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Leader of the Orchestra at the well known Delaware Water Gap, the past season, will furnish Classical Music for Societies.
Branch office, Watson's Post Office and dress Bloomfield.

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NEW STORE.
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DRY GOODS, HOSIERY and NOTIONS.
Bloomfield Ave. Montclair.
Madam Demore's Reliable Patterns,
all standard and useful styles, together
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B. IN THIS DEPARTMENT we include both the large variety of Account Books, to be found on our shelves, from the little pocket Memorandum to the Royal Russia Ledger, and the better class of books we make to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known to the trade, and never fail of giving satisfaction. Checks, Drafts, Notes and other similar work lithographed to order in all colors and styles.

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With a practical experience of over 10 years in the printing business, and now having our own press and type, we have facilities in this department of our business which enables us to combine promptness and cheapness with taste and excellence of execution beyond those usually afforded in one office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing. If inconvenient, call at our office, a line by mail will secure our prompt attention.

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464 BROAD STREET,
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WALNUT & ENAMELED
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SOFAS, CHAIRS, EXTENSION SQUARE
AND LEAF TABLES, RUSSSELL,
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OIL CLOTHS, STOVE
PATTERNS &c.
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CHINA, GLASS, WOOD, SILVER
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Next door to A. Grant, Jr., & Co's Dry Good Store, and examine their large stock of Boots and Shoes, suited to the Spring trade, from the finest to the cheapest. All styles and qualities cheap as the cheapest.
Sign of THE BIG BOOT.
April 19-17

SHERIFF'S SALE. (No. 16) In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Newark Patent Leather Co., complainant, and John Fogarty and al., defendants. Pl. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.
By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of February next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, and known and designated on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, lately belonging to the Newark Patent Leather Co., and by me sold to John Fogarty by your order by deed of even date with said mortgage, which was given to secure a part of the purchase money.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Race street distant easterly two hundred and twenty feet from the southerly corner of Franklin and Race streets; running thence southerly and parallel with Franklin street one hundred and twenty feet to the point of place of beginning; being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said John Fogarty by your order by deed of even date with said mortgage, which was given to secure a part of the purchase money.

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